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## ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

### POPULATION OF THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

SELECTED YEARS, 1938-80

EIC SR5-S4

April 1964

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ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND MANPOWER

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POPULATION OF THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES  
SELECTED YEARS, 1938-80

Introduction

This report presents estimates and projections of the populations of the Communist countries for selected years, 1938-80. These estimates and projections, which supersede those published in EIC SR5-S3, April 1963, CONFIDENTIAL, are basic statistics of the intelligence community as established formally through the Subcommittee on Population and Manpower of the Economic Intelligence Committee (EIC). The members of the Subcommittee include representatives of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the Department of Labor, the Department of State, and the Central Intelligence Agency. The respective member agencies, in some areas, may have different statistics to meet individual requirements, but these differences do not affect the validity of these community-established statistics for general usage.

Estimates and projections of the total population in each country for selected years, 1938-80, are shown in Tables 1 and 2.\* The estimates for the USSR, Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia are considered to be more reliable than those for the Far East, Mongolia, and Cuba. For the USSR, Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia, the estimates either were obtained directly from censuses, yearbooks, and statistical journals of the countries concerned and from publications of the United Nations or were derived from these materials. For the Far East, Mongolia, and Cuba, only fragmentary data are available, and the methods by which estimates for these countries were made are discussed in the Appendix. The population projections are based on assumptions that are stated in the Appendix.

The over-all classification of this report is CONFIDENTIAL, but the tables themselves are UNCLASSIFIED.

\* Pp. 3 and 7, respectively, below.

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Table 1

Estimated and Projected Population of the Communist Countries on 1 January a/\*  
Selected Years, 1938-80

Country	Million Persons										
	Prewar Boundaries		Present Boundaries								
Country	1938	1938	1945 b/	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total Communist countries	<u>795</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>940</u>	<u>959</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,022</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>1,058</u>
USSR	<u>167.0</u>	<u>186.6</u>	<u>175.0</u>	<u>178.5</u>	<u>194.4</u>	<u>197.2</u>	<u>201.4</u>	<u>204.9</u>	<u>208.7</u>	<u>212.3</u>	<u>216.1</u>
Eastern Europe	<u>110.6</u>	<u>93.9</u>	<u>89.0</u>	<u>88.0</u>	<u>92.5</u>	<u>93.4</u>	<u>94.0</u>	<u>94.7</u>	<u>95.6</u>	<u>96.4</u>	<u>97.1</u>
Bulgaria	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9
Czechoslovakia	15.3	14.4	14.2	12.3	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.7
East Germany	25.9	16.5	17.9	18.4	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2
Hungary	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0
Poland	34.5	31.8	25.0	24.6	27.0	27.5	28.0	28.4	28.9	29.4	29.8
Rumania	19.6	15.5	15.7	16.2	17.2	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.5
Far East c/	<u>496</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>674</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>717</u>
Communist China	<u>474</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>508</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>633</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>679</u>	<u>690</u>
North Korea	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.6	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.8
North Vietnam	13.6	13.6	14.6	14.6	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.2
Other Communist countries	<u>21.4</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>26.4</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>27.8</u>
Albania	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Cuba c/	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7
Mongolia c/	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Yugoslavia	15.3	15.8	15.3	16.2	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.5
Total Communist countries	<u>795</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>940</u>	<u>959</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,022</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>1,058</u>

\* Footnotes follow on p. 5.

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Table 1

Estimated and Projected Population of the Communist Countries on 1 January a/  
Selected Years, 1938-80  
(Continued)

Country	Present Boundaries											Million Persons
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1975	1980	
Total Communist countries	<u>1,075</u>	<u>1,091</u>	<u>1,111</u>	<u>1,131</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>1,190</u>	<u>1,211</u>	<u>1,231</u>	<u>1,341</u>	<u>1,463</u>	
USSR	<u>219.8</u>	<u>223.1</u>	<u>226.3</u>	<u>229.3</u>	<u>232.3</u>	<u>235.1</u>	<u>237.8</u>	<u>240.5</u>	<u>243.2</u>	<u>257.2</u>	<u>272.6</u>	
Eastern Europe	<u>97.6</u>	<u>98.3</u>	<u>99.2</u>	<u>99.9</u>	<u>100.5</u>	<u>101.4</u>	<u>102.0</u>	<u>102.7</u>	<u>103.5</u>	<u>107.6</u>	<u>112.1</u>	
Bulgaria	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.8	9.1	
Czechoslovakia	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.7	15.4	16.0	
East Germany	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.8	18.1	
Hungary	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	
Poland	30.1	30.5	30.9	31.2	31.5	31.9	32.2	32.5	32.9	34.9	37.3	
Rumania	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.6	20.3	21.0	
Far East c/	<u>729</u>	<u>741</u>	<u>756</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>803</u>	<u>819</u>	<u>836</u>	<u>853</u>	<u>942</u>	<u>1,041</u>	
Communist China	701	713	727	742	757	772	787	803	819	904	998	
North Korea	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	16.0	18.3	
North Vietnam	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.5	17.9	18.3	18.7	19.1	19.6	21.9	24.5	
Other Communist countries	<u>28.2</u>	<u>28.5</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>29.5</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>37.5</u>	
Albania	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.1	
Cuba c/	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.5	9.4	
Mongolia c/	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	
Yugoslavia	18.7	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.4	20.6	22.0	23.4	
Total Communist countries	<u>1,075</u>	<u>1,091</u>	<u>1,111</u>	<u>1,131</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>1,190</u>	<u>1,211</u>	<u>1,231</u>	<u>1,341</u>	<u>1,463</u>	

a. For methodology, see the Appendix. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

b. For 1945, estimates of the population of the USSR, Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia for 1 January are the same as those for 1 July.

c. Estimates of the population of the Far East, Cuba, and Mongolia are believed to be less reliable than those of other Communist countries.

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Table 2

Estimated and Projected Population of the Communist Countries on 1 July a/\*  
Selected Years, 1938-80

Country	Million Persons										
	Prewar Boundaries			Present Boundaries							
	1938	1938	1945 b/	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total Communist countries	801	804	819	863	950	970	990	1,011	1,033	1,051	1,066
USSR	168.7	188.5	175.0	180.1	196.1	199.6	203.1	206.8	210.5	214.2	217.9
Eastern Europe	111.3	94.5	89.0	88.5	92.8	93.8	94.4	95.3	95.9	96.8	97.3
Bulgaria	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9
Czechoslovakia	15.3	14.5	14.2	12.4	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8
East Germany	26.1	16.6	17.9	18.4	17.9	17.7	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.1
Hungary	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0
Poland	34.7	31.9	25.0	24.8	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.7	29.1	29.6	29.9
Rumania	19.8	15.6	15.7	16.3	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.4	18.6
Far East c/	499	499	533	571	635	650	666	682	699	712	723
Communist China	476	476	510	547	611	626	641	657	673	685	696
North Korea	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.3	10.6	11.0
North Vietnam	13.7	13.7	14.2	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.3
Other Communist countries	21.5	22.0	22.2	23.8	25.8	26.3	26.7	26.9	27.4	27.7	28.1
Albania	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Cuba c/	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8
Mongolia c/	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Yugoslavia	15.4	15.9	15.3	16.3	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.6
Total Communist countries	801	804	819	863	950	970	990	1,011	1,033	1,051	1,066

\* Footnotes follow on p. 9.

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Table 2

Estimated and Projected Population of the Communist Countries on 1 July a/  
 Selected Years, 1938-80  
 (Continued)

Country	Present Boundaries										Million Persons
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1975	
Total Communist countries	<u>1,083</u>	<u>1,101</u>	<u>1,120</u>	<u>1,140</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,221</u>	<u>1,242</u>	<u>1,352</u>	<u>1,476</u>
USSR	<u>221.4</u>	<u>224.7</u>	<u>227.8</u>	<u>230.8</u>	<u>233.7</u>	<u>236.5</u>	<u>239.2</u>	<u>241.9</u>	<u>244.6</u>	<u>258.7</u>	<u>274.2</u>
Eastern Europe	<u>98.1</u>	<u>98.8</u>	<u>99.3</u>	<u>100.3</u>	<u>101.0</u>	<u>101.6</u>	<u>102.3</u>	<u>103.2</u>	<u>103.9</u>	<u>108.0</u>	<u>112.5</u>
Bulgaria	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.8	9.1
Czechoslovakia	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	15.4	16.1
East Germany	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.8	18.1
Hungary	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.6
Poland	30.3	30.7	31.0	31.4	31.7	32.0	32.4	32.7	33.1	35.2	37.6
Rumania	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.7	20.4	21.0
Far East c/	<u>735</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>764</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>795</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>827</u>	<u>844</u>	<u>861</u>	<u>951</u>	<u>1,051</u>
Communist China	707	720	735	749	764	779	795	811	827	913	1,008
North Korea	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.4	13.7	14.1	16.2	18.6
North Vietnam	16.6	16.9	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.5	18.9	19.4	19.8	22.2	24.8
Other Communist countries	<u>28.3</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>29.2</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>31.1</u>	<u>31.6</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>38.0</u>
Albania	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.2
Cuba c/	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.6	9.5
Mongolia c/	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7
Yugoslavia	18.8	19.1	19.3	19.6	19.8	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.8	22.1	23.6
Total Communist countries	<u>1,083</u>	<u>1,101</u>	<u>1,120</u>	<u>1,140</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,221</u>	<u>1,242</u>	<u>1,352</u>	<u>1,476</u>

a. For methodology, see the Appendix. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

b. For 1945, estimates of the population of the USSR, Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia for 1 January are the same as those for 1 July.

c. Estimates of the population of the Far East, Cuba, and Mongolia are believed to be less reliable than those of other Communist countries.

APPENDIX

METHODOLOGY

The following notes give separately the sources, methods, and assumptions on which are based the population estimates and projections for each of the Communist countries. All relevant official data -- that is, data released by the respective governments -- were considered and evaluated in making these estimates. For Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia the figures for 1938-63 (except for 1945, for which see below) are official estimates, official estimates adjusted to 1 January and 1 July of each year, or official estimates adjusted to accord with recent censuses.

For the USSR the estimates for 1950-63 are consistent with the 1959 census and with official data on births and deaths for the period. They are not, however, consistent in every case with official estimates of the population. The official population estimates imply an unexplained residual of -34,000 for 1960, +15,000 for 1961, and +85,000 for 1962 -- a net residual of +66,000 for the 3-year period. Although some former Polish citizens reportedly were repatriated to Poland and some Kazakhs reportedly entered the USSR from China during this period, the residuals could not be specifically ascribed to migration as opposed to errors in the population registers on which the estimates were based. However, even if the residual is ascribed entirely to migration, the net effect would be to increase the population figures for 1963 and later by not more than 0.1 million.

A detailed analysis of the new Soviet life tables supported the contention reported in EIC SR5-S3, April 1963, that Soviet death rates at the older ages are abnormally low. Three population projection models based on different explanations of the low death rates at the older ages were prepared. Model 1 accepted the official Soviet life tables without change; model 2 assumed that both the population and the death statistics are affected by misstatement of age but that over-all death registration is essentially complete; model 3 assumed that death registration at the older ages is incomplete. A new age-sex distribution for the population 40 years of age and over was constructed for model 2. This distribution assumed that a significant number of persons 40 years of age and over reported themselves as being older than they were and that this proportion increased with age. The distribution was contrived to permit the substitution of US death rates at the older ages for the lower Soviet death rates without changing the total number of deaths. The projections in model 3 assumed that the death rates by age used for model 2 (that is, official Soviet death rates at the younger ages and US death rates at the older ages) were the correct ones for the USSR but that the population distribution by age and sex from the 1959 census was correct as reported and should not be adjusted for biases in

age reporting. This combination of assumptions yielded larger numbers of deaths at the older ages than did the official death rates and implied that underregistration of deaths amounted to 7.7 percent of the total number of deaths during 1959. The differences among the population projections for 1980 based on the three models are quite small for the total population (1.2 million) and for the population of "able-bodied" ages. They are more significant for the older ages, however, and those concerned with the older population might wish to give further consideration to the differences among the models. Projections generated by model 1, which accepts the official life tables and the age-sex distribution from the 1959 census, were selected for inclusion in this report.

For the Far East, Mongolia, and Cuba, official data are seldom available in sufficient quantity or detail to permit careful analysis, and those that have been released often manifest unaccountable internal inconsistencies. In the case of Communist China, for example, the population figures officially reported for 1949-58 are inconsistent with birth and death rates also reported for these years and with age and sex data from the 1953 census. The estimates and projections for China are based on the total population reported in the 1953 census and on rates of increase that are consistent with China's imperfectly known demographic history. Official data for North Vietnam and North Korea are of even more uncertain reliability, and the background information needed to evaluate and adjust the figures is not available. An allowance of as much as plus or minus 10 percent error in the estimates for these three countries would certainly not be excessive.

For the USSR, Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia, the estimates for 1945 are less reliable than those for other years because birth and death rates for the war years and early postwar years have not been reported and because reliable data on migration during these years are not available.

USSR

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1950; and 1955-59: Based on Tsentral'noye Statisticheskoye Upravleniye pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, Vestnik statistiki (Statistical Herald), No. 11, 1963, p. 93.

1945: Estimated.

1960-63: Derived by adding the reported natural increase to the population estimate for 1 January 1959. No allowance was made for migration. The figures shown are the same as the official estimates, rounded to the nearest 0.1 million, for 1 January 1960, 1961, and 1963.

They differ by 0.1 million or 0.2 million from the following official estimates:

Date	Population (Million Persons)
1 July 1960	214.4
1 July 1961	218.0
1 January 1962	219.7
1 July 1962	221.5
1 July 1963	224.8

1964-80: Projection based on the assumptions that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at a level close to that for 1963 (gross reproduction rate = 125), and that there will be no migration. The figures shown are based on the acceptance of the official Soviet life tables.

#### Eastern Europe

##### Bulgaria

1938, prewar boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-61: Tsentralno Statistichesko Upravleniye pri Ministerskiya Svet, Statisticheski godishnik na Narodna Republika Bulgariya, 1962 (Statistical Yearbook of the Bulgarian People's Republic, 1962), Sofia, 1962, p. 18.

1938, present boundaries: US Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates and Projections for Selected Countries, 1960 to 1963, International Population Reports, Series P-91, No. 12, Washington, D.C., 25 April 1962.

1962: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, February 1964.

1963: Estimate based on the assumption that the levels of fertility and mortality established for 1962 would remain in effect during 1963.

1964-80: Projection based on the assumptions that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at a level close to that for 1963 (gross reproduction rate = 105), and that there will be no migration.

Czechoslovakia

1938, prewar boundaries: Publication No. 74 of the Social Institute of the Czechoslovak Republic, Twenty Years of Social Welfare in the Czechoslovak Republic, 1938, p. 9.

1938, present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-59: Ustredni Komise Lidove Kontroly a Statistiky, Statisticka rocenka Ceskoslovenske Socialisticke Republiky, 1961 (Statistical Yearbook of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1961), Prague, 1961, p. 78. The figures for 1950-59 have been adjusted to accord with the results of the 1961 census.

1960-62: Ustredni Komise Lidove Kontroly a Statistiky, Statisticka rocenka Ceskoslovenske Socialisticke Republiky, 1963 (Statistical Yearbook of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1963), Prague, 1963, p. 83.

1963: Ustredni Komise Lidove Kontroly a Statistiky, Statisticke zpravy (Statistical Reports), No. 3, 1963, p. 320.

1964-80: Projection based on the assumptions that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at a level close to that for 1963 (gross reproduction rate = 120), and that there will be no migration.

East Germany

1938, prewar boundaries: This figure represents the population of the present territory of East Germany plus the former German Territory now under Polish and Soviet administration. The number, shown solely for convenience, was derived by subtracting the 1938 population of the area that is now West Germany plus West Berlin from the 1938 population of prewar Germany.

1938, present boundaries; 1950; and 1955-63: Staatliche Zentralverwaltung fuer Statistik, Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, 1963 (Statistical Yearbook of the German Democratic Republic, 1963), Berlin, 1963, pp. 476 and 482.

1945: Estimated on the basis of a population of 18,056,600 reported for midyear 1946 (ibid., p. 482), on reported births and deaths in 1946, and on an adjustment for unrecorded migration from Poland.

1964-80: Projection based on the assumptions that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at a level close to that for 1963 (gross reproduction rate = 120), and that there will be no migration.

Hungary

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1950; and 1955-63: Kozponti Statisztikai Hivatal, Statisztikai evkonyv, 1962 (Statistical Yearbook, 1962), Budapest, 1963, p. 3.

1945: US Bureau of the Census, The Population of Hungary, by Jacob S. Siegel, International Population Statistics Reports, P-90, No. 9, 1958, Table 6. This is not an official figure; it represents an adjustment to account for postwar migrations more carefully than do the official data.

1964-80: Projection based on the assumptions that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at a level close to that for 1963 (gross reproduction rate = 85), and that there will be no migration.

Poland

1938, prewar boundaries: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, January 1958.

1938, present boundaries: Based on an officially reported population of 32.1 million for 1 January 1939 and on a rate of natural increase of 10.7 persons per 1,000 population reported for 1938.

1945: Estimated. It is not known precisely what population movements occurred in Poland between 1945 and the date of the census in February 1946. The population enumerated in 1946 was 23.9 million. The Statistical Yearbook of Poland, 1947 (pp. 28-30) gives some data on the movement of population from the west into Poland and between Poland and areas of the USSR. Data on the transfer of Germans from Poland, on the other hand, begin only in 1946. If only the data that are available are used, the estimate of Poland's midyear 1945 population would be approximately 23 million. This figure should be adjusted, however, to account for the probable number of Germans who left Poland between 1 July 1945 and February 1946 -- a number estimated at about 2 million persons. The figure of 25.0 million used here reflects that adjustment.

1950 and 1955-62: Glowny Urzad Statystyczny, Maly rocznik statystyczny, 1963 (Concise Statistical Yearbook, 1963), Warsaw, 1963, p. 8. The figures for 1955-60 have been adjusted to accord with the results of the 1960 census.

1963: Glowny Urzad Statystyczny, Biuletyn statystyczny (Statistical Bulletin), No. 9, 1963, p. 6.

1964-80: Projection based on the assumptions that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at a level close to that for 1963 (gross reproduction rate = 1.25), and that there will be no migration.

Rumania

1938, prewar boundaries: Institutul Central de Statistica, Comunicari statistice (Statistical Reports), No. 18, 15 August 1947, p. 7.

1938, present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-62: Directia Centrala de Statistica, Anuarul statistic al R.P.R., 1963 (Statistical Yearbook of the Rumanian People's Republic, 1963), Bucharest, 1963, p. 90.

1963: Based on birth and death rates reported in Directia Centrala de Statistica, Buletin statistic trimestrial (Quarterly Statistical Bulletin), No. 2, 1963, p. 5, and on the reported population for mid-1962.

1964-80: Projection based on the assumptions that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at a level close to that for 1963 (gross reproduction rate = 95), and that there will be no migration.

Far East

Communist China

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-58: Estimated, with the census of 30 June 1953 used as the base. Because of inconsistencies between the officially announced population totals and officially announced birth and death rates, the population estimates were based on the following assumed average annual vital rates (per 1,000 population):

<u>Period</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Rate of Increase</u>
1938-48	42.5	32.5	10.0
1948-53	45.1	26.0	19.1
1953-58	43.8	19.7	24.1

It was assumed that the actual birth rate was 45.0 per 1,000 before 1948 but that infanticide lowered the effective birth rate to 42.5.

1959-64: Projection based on the assumption that the natural increase fell to 15.0 per 1,000 population in 1961 as a result of higher mortality caused by acute food shortages in many areas since 1958 and that it then rose to 20.0 per 1,000 population in 1964 as a result of the partial recovery of agriculture since 1961. However, the demographic effect of these food shortages cannot now be evaluated adequately.

1965-80: Projection based on the assumptions that the average annual rate of increase will remain at 20.0 per 1,000 population and that there will be no significant migration. The assumption as to the rate of increase is arbitrary and does not involve specific conclusions about underlying demographic and economic developments during this period.

North Korea

1938, prewar and present boundaries: Estimated. Based on the censuses of 1935 and 1940.

1945: Estimated. Interpolated between the figure of 9,170,000 from the census of 1 October 1944 and an official figure of 9,257,000 as of 1 January 1947 reported in Central Statistical Board, Statistical Returns of the National Economy of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang, 1961.

1950 and 1955-61: Reported and estimated. Based on the following official figures from the source given above:

Date	Population
1 January 1950	9,622,000
1 December 1953	8,491,000
1 September 1956	9,359,000
1 December 1959	10,392,000
1 January 1961	10,789,000

Interpolations between these figures allow for (1) substantial net out-migration during the years 1949-53, sufficient to exceed the assumed natural increase for these years, and (2) rising natural increase rates and a net in-migration of from 25,000 to 150,000 persons for various years, 1954-61.

1962-80: Projection based on the assumptions (1) that a rising trend of natural increase levels off at 27.5 per 1,000 population by 1962 and will remain constant thereafter and (2) that migration ceases to be a significant factor after 1962. The assumption of a constant rate of increase after 1962 is arbitrary and does not involve a commitment to specific future trends in demographic or economic development.

North Vietnam

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-59: Estimated. Backward projection from the 1960 census based on (1) the following schedule of assumed rates of natural increase (per 1,000 population):

<u>Period</u>	<u>Rate of Increase</u>
1935-39	12.5
1940-44	15.0
1945-49	15.0
1950-54	12.5
1955-60	17.5

and on (2) an assumed loss of 1,500,000 persons during the famine of 1944-45, a military loss of about 200,000 males during 1939-54, a net out-migration of 900,000 during 1954-55, and the execution of 100,000 landlords during 1955-56.

1960: Estimated on the basis of the census figure of 15,916,955 as of 1 March 1960.

1961-80: Projection based on the assumptions (1) that the average annual rate of natural increase will rise from 17.5 per 1,000 population in 1960 to 22.5 per 1,000 population by 1965 and remain constant at that level through 1980 and (2) that there will be no migration. The assumption of a constant rate of increase after 1965 is arbitrary and does not involve a commitment to specific future trends in demographic or economic development.

Other Communist Countries

Albania

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-59: Drejtoria e Statistikës, Anuari statistikor i R.P.Sh., 1960 (Statistical Yearbook of the Albanian People's Republic, 1960), Tirana, 1960, p. 53.

1960-62: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, February 1964.

1963-80: Projection based on the assumptions that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at the level for 1955-61 (gross reproduction rate = 330), and that there will be no migration.

Cuba

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-58:  
United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1960, New York, 1960.

1959-80: Although total population figures through midyear 1963 have been published by the United Nations, they have not been accepted, because they imply no emigration. Instead, the population since 1959 has been based on a projection in which it was assumed that mortality will remain constant, that fertility will remain constant (gross reproduction rate = 200), and that migration will be negligible after 1962. Net out-migration for the period 1959-62 was assumed to be 75,000 annually.

The birth and death rates in the mid-1950's were estimated as 33 and 13 per 1,000 population, respectively (Consejo Nacional de Economia, Estimados de la poblacion de Cuba para Enero 28 de 1959 [Estimates of the Population of Cuba for 28 January 1959], Havana, 1959). A gross reproduction rate of 200 was established as consistent with this birth rate. The age-specific and sex-specific mortality rates from the Life Tables for Negroes in the United States, 1939-41, established as consistent with a death rate of 13 per 1,000 population, was assumed to hold for Cuba.

The assumption that emigration was 75,000 annually for the period 1959-62 is based, in part, on information from the US Immigration and Naturalization Service that about 1,300 to 1,400 Cubans came to the US each week. The number going to other countries is unknown. Regular airline flights between Cuba and the US were stopped at the time of the Cuban crisis in October 1962 and have not been resumed. Emigration from Cuba since that time has been sporadic, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mongolia

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1955; and 1957-60: Figures as of 1 January of these years given in State Central Statistical Board, National Economy of the Mongolian People's Republic for 40 Years: Collection of Statistics, Ulan Bator, 1961, p. 39.

1945 and 1950: Estimated. Interpolated between the census figure of 759,200 as of 15 October 1944 and the figures of 759,500 as of 1 January 1947 and 787,800 as of 1 January 1952, from the source given above.

1956: Estimated. Interpolated between the figure of 831,000 as of 1 January 1955 and the census figure of 845,500 as of 5 February 1956, both from the source given above.

1961-63: Estimated. Interpolated between the figure of 936,900 as of 1 January 1960 and the preliminary census figure of 1,018,800 as of 5 January 1963 (the latter figure is from Unen [Truth], Ulan Bator, 20 January 1963).

1964-80: Projection based on the same average annual rate of increase as obtained by interpolation between the official figure for 1 January 1960 and the census figure for 5 January 1963, or about 28 per 1,000 population. The assumption of a constant rate of population increase is employed in view of the fact that available official figures on total population and vital rates are not in agreement and cannot be rationalized with the limited information published thus far.

Yugoslavia

1938, prewar boundaries; 1950; and 1955-62: Savezni Zavod za Statistiku, Statisticki godisnjak FNRJ, 1963 (Statistical Yearbook of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1963), Belgrade, 1963, p. 81.

1938, present boundaries: US Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates and Projections for Selected Countries: 1960 to 1963, International Population Reports, Series P-91, No. 12, Washington, D.C., 25 April 1962.

1945: Estimated.

1963: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, February 1964.

1964-80: Projection based on the assumptions that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at a level close to that for 1963 (gross reproduction rate = 1.30), and that there will be no migration.

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